

**Sold Most where Sold Longest**

Throughout the country this is the reputation of Masury's Paints. Those who buy it once buy it again. On every can you will find the formula by which the paint is made, and a guarantee of its purity.

Masury's Paints Are Reliable

Whether it is for the new home or for repainting the old— isn't this the kind of paint you want? The kind that will give your property the best protection for the greatest length of time for the least money. Color cards and full particulars for the asking.

Wilson Bros., Druggists,

Next to Masonic Temple, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

PUTNAM'S MUSIC STORE

YOU CAN NOW BUY ALL YOUR
EDISON RECORDS AT HOME.

We carry in stock the full and complete line of Records, regular and special as published in the Edison catalogue. The regular Edison records are sold everywhere for cash at the one price of THIRTY-FIVE (35) CENTS EACH.

If you order by mail or messenger send your cash with the order.

We also carry a large stock of Victor Records, and shall soon have the full list.

**EVERY THING IN THE TALKING
MACHINE LINE**

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL
MERCHANDISE.

W. W. PUTNAM & CO.

103 West Main Street, Staunton, Virginia.

**Foutz's Horse and Cattle**

Powder—A standard
for 50 years

Its reliability and purity are everywhere known and its efficiency for conditioning and curing animals of disease has never been equalled. It cures chronic cough, leucy, in the lungs, hide-bound indigestion, constipation, and all stomach troubles. It cures loss of appetite, and increases the assimilation. It assists in fattening and increases the quantity of milk and cream.

Foutz's Superior Poultry Food 25c. per pkg.
Foutz's Certain Worm Powder 25c. " "
Foutz's Healing Powder, for collar galls, etc. 25c. " "
Foutz's Certain Kolik Cure 25c. " "
Foutz's Liniment 25c. " "
Every article of our manufacture is guaranteed and bears U. S. Serial No. 217. Sold everywhere. At Monterey, Va. K. H. Trimble, M. D.
The David E. Foutz Company, Baltimore, Md.



YOU can save money

and get better material,

better workmanship,

and a more artistic design,

by buying a monument or headstone from me.

If you need an iron safe, I furnish the best for the money.

W. E. SNYDER, Hightown Va., Agent
For The Hinton Marble Works

Every Month

writes Mrs. E. Fournier of Lake Charles, La., "I used to suffer from headache, backache, side ache, pressing-down pains, and could hardly walk. At last I took Cardui, and now I feel good all the time."

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Cardui is a medicine that has been found to act upon the cause of most women's pains, strengthening the weakened womanly organs, that suffer because their work is too hard for them.

It is not a pain "killer," but a true female remedy, composed of purely vegetable ingredients, perfectly harmless and recommended for all sick women, old or young. Try Cardui. Women's Relief.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

**DO YOU GET UP
WITH A LAME BACK?**

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, at the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late J. C. Matheny, dec'd, are hereby notified to settle same without delay. All persons to whom the estate is indebted will please present their claims properly proven, to the undersigned.

JOHN M. COLAW, Adm'r
of J. C. Matheny, dec'd.
June 10, 1908. 24-4

**Sour
Stomach**

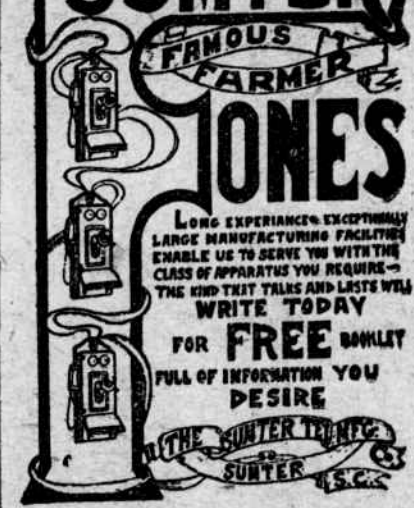
No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digested food as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Raynham, W. Va., writes: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me, and we are now using it in our family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, flatulence, etc.

Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.



No. 9043

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
HIGHLAND, at Monterey in the State
of Virginia, at the close of business, May 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	95,494 91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	615 30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	6,900 00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	732 00
Due from Nat. Banks (not reserve agents)	7,577 43
Due from State Banks and Bankers	487 40
Due from approved reserve agents	934 42
Checks and other cash items	893 47
Notes of other National Banks	783 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	87 19
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	2,694 75
Legal tender notes	13,500 00
Redemption fund	U. S. 893 47
Treasurer (5 per cent c'n)	325 00
Total	130,978 86

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	23,450 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	850 63
Nat. Bank notes outstanding	6,500 00
Due State Banks and Bankers	6,961 58
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	9,600 00
Individual deposits subject to check	50,706 05
Time certificates of deposit	20,292 17
Notes and bills rediscounted	7,609 63
Total	\$130,978 86

State of Virginia,

County of Highland,

I, J. A. Jones, cashier, of the above-named bank do solemnly swear that the above is a true and correct statement of the condition of the bank as of the date of the report.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of May, 1908.

Lenore B. Matheny, Notary Public

THE MODERN CIRCUS

Vast and Dazzling, It Is Really a
Very Simple Affair.

AN ANALYSIS OF A BIG SHOW.

Four Main Parts, Aerial, Ground Equestrian and Hippodrome, to Which All Else is Incidental—The Actual Cost and Press Agent Figures.

While the performance of the big modern circus is truly dazzling and confusing to the average visitor, an analysis will show it to be a very simple affair.

The performance proper consists of four parts—namely, aerial, ground, equestrian and hippodrome. Everything else is incidental or adjunctive. The menagerie, freaks, curiosities, etc., make up the remainder of what we call "the show."

If one will examine the programme of the circus performance carefully, it will be seen that the ground acts alternate with, say, a jockey act, an aerial act, an equestrian act, another ground act, another aerial act, and so on for the entire performance.

The performers are mostly foreigners, Japan furnishing the most of any particular country. France, Italy and Germany give us the most of the athletic artists, while England and America produce the equestrians. But the Japanese furnish fully three-eighths of the whole entertainment.

The natives of Nippon have never been equalled by those of any other country for tricks of the feet and hands. The Japanese, however, are never found on the programme as equestrians, trapeze artists or clowns. With these parts eliminated they may be said to give the greater part of the performance. Cut the equestrian and trapeze acts and the Japanese will be found in almost every number.

A single Japanese troupe of five or six members, costing from \$150 to \$400 a week, will thus furnish the most of the entertainment. As every circus goes, the Japanese are—especially skillful in every feature of juggling, balancing by hands or feet, manipulating of objects, wire walking, etc., which they have carried to such a degree of perfection that their acts are unapproachable by the people of any other nationality.

The first Japanese performer in this country was a small boy who came with the first Japanese embassy to the United States.

This performance created a perfect furor of enthusiasm, and he attracted more attention than the novel embassy itself. Little "All Right" will be remembered, though the embassy and its important mission has long been forgotten.

The name was acquired from the circumstances that the words "all right" were the only English words the child knew at the time, and he used to sing them out in his shrill treble as he finished what was then deemed a remarkable feat, to the intense delight of the audience.

So popular was the little chap that his advent was followed by several other little "All Rights" from the same curious country beyond the Pacific until the Japanese performers here became an old story.

The chief reason for the overwhelming preponderance of foreign talent in the American circus lies in the practical exclusion of children from the stage and ring in the United States. So many of the states have laws forbidding the public appearance of children under sixteen that theatrical managers hesitate to produce any play with a child in the cast. As acrobatic feats require early and severe training, the American is practically cut off from this way of earning a living.

In present conditions when Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has become old enough to marry little "All Right" would be an impossibility, for not only do these laws prevent the training of American children for the stage and ring, but they prevent the appearance in this country of some of the most famous family troupes of Europe.

Abroad the show career offers a better means of advancement than the trades, and poor parents frequently apprentice their children to those who train them for the stage or ring. In this country we generously send them to the cotton mills or the mines.

The American circus performer has gradually become restricted to the equestrian act, and in the act of riding he or she is not excelled, even by the English, though the latter nation has produced some fine equestrians, haunts eole and daring bareback riders.

Mme. Dockrill, wife of R. H. Dockrill, himself one of the best high school riders of his time, was a famous American rider in 1874. She used to ride four bareback horses abreast, her feet resting on the two outside horses in the Roman fashion. She also did the "Mazzeppa" act and other thrilling bareback feats. Her pretty daughter Rose was trained in the same act and afterward became a star rider.

Emma Lake, who died quite recently at an advanced age, was another famous American equestrienne. She always won salutes of applause as she rode, with noble head high in the air, horse, with noble head high in the air, horse almost to a perpendicular on his hind feet at the word of command while his skilled mistress retained a firm place in the saddle.

Riders at one time were the chief attraction of the circus and were billed as we now bill our "death defying deeds." In the olden ring days the whole performance was practically divided between the rider and the clown. When the rider was not riding, the

clown had the ring all to himself, even the band ceasing to play until the clown sang or got off his jokes, after which the rider resumed the performance.

All riders in those days were "champions" in the show printing. The press agent invariably wreathed these champions in laurels wrested from other champions, and on the dead walls their breasts were adorned with rich medals of superlative merit.

There were such champions as Charles W. Fish, Martino Lowande, William Demott, William Showles, Robert Stokney, William Ducrow, Jim Robinson, Jim Melville, his son, Frank Melville, and many others.

Among the clowns of renown in the earlier days were Jim Cooke, the Shakespearean clown; Johnny Patterson, the Irish clown; Joe Pentland, Dan Rice, Billy Burke, etc. Their pay was nearly as high as that of the riders. Clowns and riders were the only real expensive attractions of the circus up to the year 1870.

A year or two later P. T. Barnum and his associates, W. C. Coup and Dan Costello, introduced a hippodrome, and that feature became a fixture in the circus performance and necessitated the big tent. The hippodrome separated the audience so widely from the performers that the old singing and talking clown soon vanished.

His place was taken by the silent funmakers of today. From being a chief feature the clown became a mere pantomime, relegated to the waits. The hippodrome multiplied riders and cheapened them, so they, too, lost individuality. The distance and multiplicity of features enabled the showmen to run in mediocre riding acts instead of the first class ones formerly necessary. The sharp rivalry characteristic of the one ring days was dead.

The hippodrome, which furnishes half an hour's entertainment, is itself relatively the cheapest part of the performance today.

When Maude Oswald was a hippodrome rider, the races were hotly contested. So great was this rivalry at times that the management had to interfere, not because of the danger to the contestants, but for fear that they might injure the horses or other property. The riders owned their individual necks and could be replaced at any time without expense to the show.

Nowadays the hippodrome personnel is made up of the odds and ends and costs little or nothing extra. A clown will become a "Roman" rider; his wife will drive a chariot. Half a dozen women, some of them sewing girls in the wardrobe department, make up the ladies' flat races. An equal number of stable grooms will do the crack jockey races.

A few dogs run around the track once, and it is called the "whippet dog race"; half a dozen terror-stricken monkeys are strapped to pony saddles, and their frantic fear sends the audience into convulsions of laughter.

The only really meritorious feature of the hippodrome is that of the fine jumping horses introduced in modern days. Then come the chariot races, the cheapest kind of affairs, but furnishing perhaps the most thrilling excitement to the average country crowd.

There used to be elephant and camel races, but the brutal manner in which it was necessary to goad and prod these unfortunates in order to get them to run at all was so repulsive to the gentle races in the audience that these races had to be eliminated.

The hippodrome as a circus feature is cheap and a good filler. Nobody has to be hired for it. The obligation is put into certain contracts.

The harmless little press agent stories as to the tremendous outlay in salaries and all that which may seem to conflict with anything here set down may be relegated to the fiction department. The real cost of running a big show is considerably less than any other business in like capitalization.—Baltimore Sun.

Study the Goose.

There is much to study about a goose. Just observe a flock of geese some day when you are out visiting on a farm. They'll give you amusement by the hour.

A goose hasn't the slightest idea of breadth or depth. The assertion that every goose that passes through an open barn door ducks its head, no matter if the opening be twenty feet high, is as true as can be, and while a goose can't be made to believe that there is no danger to its head as it passes over the sill of a barn door, it is equally positive that it can creep through a two inch auger hole or a knothole in a fence just as easily as it can go through a twenty foot door and with more safety to its person. I have laughed myself sore more times than a few at the persistence of some old goose in trying to enter an inclosure through a hole in the fence hardly big enough to get its head through, while a gate big enough for a team of horses to pass through was wide open within three feet of the hole.—New York Sun.

One to Three at Whist.

The late Senator Hoar was extremely fond of whist, which he played with remarkable skill.

A friend says that the only time he ever knew the usually placid and genial man from Massachusetts to be absolutely impatient was when on one occasion at whist the senator had an unusually stupid partner. Notwithstanding this handicap, the pair were winning right along even against good players.

In the middle of one game some one paused behind the senator's chair and asked, "Well, senator, how are you getting on?"

"Very well, indeed," was the reply. "In view of the fact that I have three adversaries."—St. Louis Republic.

FOR SALE—A few choice English Berkshire pigs. Entitled to registry. Apply early.
J. LUNSFORD.

TRIP TO THE ORIENT

Clarence E. Edwards Touring the Eastern Countries.

HE IS OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

INTERESTINGLY WRITTEN IN WEEKLY LETTERS, WHICH WILL APPEAR IN THE RECORDER.

Shanghai, China, Feb. 27.—The greatest shock to my pre-conceived notions of Chinese life came when I went to what is considered the most famous tea house in Shanghai. I remembered the clean tea houses of Japan, with all their beautiful surroundings, attentive girl waiters and extremes of simplicity. I naturally thought that I should find in the Chinese tea houses some attractive features which would, in a measure, offset the vileness through which I had passed all morning.

The tea house was a two-story building, typically Chinese in its architecture, its quaint appearance reminding one of the pictures on the old blue and white china-ware. The building rose from the center of a pond, and was reached by a curious old bridge, so zigzag in its construction that one was compelled to wonder what a drunken man would do if he had to go across for a drink. House, bridge and pond were all unspeakably dirty. The pond was covered with green slime, and from it rose such terrible odors that I was forcibly reminded of the Chicago river in the old days before that city built its great sanitation canal. The bridge was grimed with the dirt of centuries, and as I entered the building, it struck me as being cold and damp, and emitting an odor like a charnel house.

In the second story there were tables, and taking a seat we ordered tea, which was brought by a man about as dirty as the people whom we had avoided in the streets. The tea was brought in large porcelain cups, and accompanying them were a lot of cakes, the appearance of which precluded the possibility of eating them. The tea was good, but I could not go to the cakes, so I dissected one of them and it looked as if it were composed of chopped vegetables and fruits, and the taste that I took that I felt as if I had eaten a bit of mouldy salve.

No effort was made on part of proprietor or attendants to serve us, and after the tea and cakes had been put down on the table the waiter went about his business, unmindful of our desire to get something more. I tried to attract attention but it was no use, and finally we had to content ourselves with the tea and cakes and go away without having an opportunity of learning what else they had to serve.

Back to the streets again we went, wondering if we could stand to continue our investigations until evening. Wherever we went the same condition met us. Filth beyond description, people squalid, filthy to a degree inconceivable to one who has never seen it, odors that seemed to have been defiling the air since the beginning of time, and above all the horrible din kept up by the thousands of hurrying people. When a palanquin, carrying some personage of importance, would pass along the street, the bearers would crowd the people to the wall, knocking down those who did not hurry, and pass on as utterly unmindful of the rights of others as if they were the only ones on the narrow alleyway.

Human life is the cheapest thing there is in all China, and as I smelled the smells, and saw the terribly unsanitary condition of the city, I wondered how many generations it had taken to make these people immune to disease. Had white people lived in such unsanitary state they would have been swept off the face of the earth by pestilence, but these people seem to go along in full health, as if dirt and filth were their natural condition. Sometimes a pestilence of cholera or small-pox comes along and kills off a few hundred thousands, but they do mind it. In fact, I saw three men with pustules of small-pox on their faces, passing along the street in the crowd, unnoticed by those around them.

Late in the afternoon we passed through the gate, and it seemed as if we had reached another condition in life. Fresh air and pure conditions made it seem as if we had passed from some pest hole into a purified region. I fully realized now the density of the Chinese population. I no longer wondered at the fact that there is four hundred million people in this land, except to wonder how it happened that they were not all swept off the face of the earth by pestilence and famine. That they die by millions in China is no wonder. That they live at all is a wonder. What I saw in the city of Shanghai startled me at the time, but I have seen such things since then that made me feel that it is a wonderfully good thing that the United States government has passed exclusion laws.

CLARENCE E. EDWARDS.

from the face of the earth by pestilence, but these people seem to go along in full health, as if dirt and filth were their natural condition. Sometimes a pestilence of cholera or small-pox comes along and kills off a few hundred thousands, but they do mind it. In fact, I saw three men with pustules of small-pox on their faces, passing along the street in the crowd, unnoticed by those around them.

Late in the afternoon we passed through the gate, and it seemed as if we had reached another condition in life. Fresh air and pure conditions made it seem as if we had passed from some pest hole into a purified region. I fully realized now the density of the Chinese population. I no longer wondered at the fact that there is four hundred million people in this land, except to wonder how it happened that they were not all swept off the face of the earth by pestilence and famine. That they die by millions in China is no wonder. That they live at all is a wonder. What I saw in the city of Shanghai startled me at the time, but I have seen such things since then that made me feel that it is a wonderfully good thing that the United States government has passed exclusion laws.

CLARENCE E. EDWARDS.

THE REMEDY THAT DOES.

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise, but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pierson, of Auburn Center, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at all drug stores. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to authority vested in me as substituted trustee for E. H. McClintic, deceased, in a deed of trust recorded in Highland County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, in D. B. No. 14, page 483, securing to the holders the payment of a certain negotiable note held by John A. Whitlaw, executed by H. A. Slear to W. J. Robertson, payable at the National Valley Bank at Staunton, Va., dated March 9, 1907, and due four months after date for the sum of \$877.69, default having been made in the payment of said note, and at the request of the holder thereof, I will on Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1908, offer for sale at public auction for cash, at Robinson's Camp, on Back Creek, in Highland Co., Va., the following valuable property: One pair of good work horses, about 200,000 feet of good oak lumber nicely sawed, about 60,000 feet of nicely sawed hemlock lathes, and about 100,000 feet of nicely sawed lumber, consisting of hemlock, ash, chestnut and lynn. ANDREW L. JONES, Substituted Trustee.

VA. MILITARY INSTITUTE.

LEXINGTON, VA.
70th year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough courses of general and applied Chemistry and in Electrical and Civil Engineering. Degree of graduate in academic course, and degrees of Bachelor of Science in Technical Courses. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of \$365 per annum, as an average for the four years, exclusive of outfit. For information address E. W. Nichols, Supt.

Public Sale

I will sell publicly to the highest bidder, on Sat., Aug. 1, 1908, at the residence of Sarah M. Malcom, all of the following personal property: 3 good work horses, 1 two-year old colt, 1 yearling colt, 5 good cows 4 of them having calves by their side, 3 two-year old heifers, 3 yearling cattle, 13 good ewes, 31 lambs, 4 hogs, 1 buggy, 1 set single buggy harness, 1 good organ, 1 American spring tooth harrow, 1 big plow, 1 double shovel plow, 1 buggy rake, 1 man's saddle, 1 Davis sewing machine, 3 acres of corn as it then stands, and other things too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale. At the same time and place, I will rent 75 acres of good land for one or more years.

July 10, 1908. DOLOR F. MALCOM, McDowell, Va.

I will sell privately my farm known as the Shinnelberry land lying in Crabbottom—good for grazing purposes and well watered, on which Lon Snyder lives. For terms etc. call on Snyder and the undersigned at once as you may miss a bargain.
W. W. HEVENER.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right